

*Ancylis tineana* Hüb. and *Epinotia crenana*  
Hüb. (Lep.: Tortricidae) in Scotland in 1975

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and

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Following the chance discovery of *Ancylis tineana* Hüb. in 1974, we determined to revisit the area in the hope of confirming its presence. Two visits were in June 1975 to the same area near Struan in Perthshire. The locality is undistinguished in that it appears to include boggy areas containing *Myrica* and *Molinia* as well as drier areas of heather. A few scattered mature trees of *Betula pubescens* ssp. *odorata* occur, together with some regeneration of birch which is however severely sheep-grazed and reaches only stunted height. Small bushes of *Salix* spp. were plentiful while a little aspen was found nearby. On the first visit no imagines were seen, although *Ancylis uncella* D. & S. and *A. unguicella* L. were seen. A further visit on 22.vi.1975 produced four female specimens of *A. tineana* Hüb., all in worn condition, and all were found within a localised area of no more than 50 x 100 yards. The moths were seen between 5-7 p.m. when they were disturbed from short herbage and flew a short distance before settling. Extensive search over a wider area of moorland failed to disturb any more. It appears to be a very local species and has never been bred in this country.

In 1974, J.R.L. bred a single example of *Epinotia crenana* Hüb. collected from spinnings of *Salix aurita* on the Isle of Skye. In 1975, we tried to repeat this on the mainland of Scotland. Spun terminal shoots from *S. aurita* were collected during the last week in June from one locality near Newtonmore, Inverness-shire at 1,500 feet. Larvae were numerous and appeared at first sight to be of one species. They were whitish green with a pale brown head and plate. Moths started to emerge in July and by 20.vii.75 we had bred 50 *Epinotia cruciana* L. A similar result was obtained from the Skye material in 1974. However, the dried out spinnings and debris were kept and between 15th August and 2nd September, 1975, five specimens of *E. crenana* emerged, an interval of approximately six weeks. Both Meyrick and Ford give *Salix caprea* as the foodplant of this species. The more isolated bushes of *S. aurita* were heavily infested with larvae, but foodplant competition is unlikely to explain the apparent scarcity of *E. crenana*.

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HERSE CONVULVULI L. IN SUSSEX. — I would like to report that examination of the contents of my moth trap on the morning of July 7th, 1976, revealed the presence of a small worn male *Convolvulus* Hawkmoth. — COLIN PRATT, "Oleander", 5 View Road, Peacehaven, Newhaven, Sussex.